Amnsements.

BRIGHTON BEACH-8-The Taking of New Orleans. BRIGHTON BEACH-3:30 and 7:30 Auton Seidl Concerts BRIGHTON BEACH—3:30 and 7:30 Anton Seidi Concerts.
CASINO—S—NAGIY.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Tableaux.
ERASTINA, S. I.—Buffalo Bill.
MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—Day and Evening—
Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.
MADISON SQUARE THRATER—8:30—The Keepsake.
MASHATTAN BEACH—S—Fire of London.
POLO GROUNDS—4—Baseball
ERA BEACH FALACE—5—Blondin.
ST. GEORGE—S—Nero, or The Fall of Rome. St. GEORGE-S-Nero, or The Fall of Rome TERRACE GARDEN-2 and 8-Opera. Vallack's-8:15-Prince Methusalem WEST BRIGHTON HOTEL-Afternoon and Evening-Levy. 6TH-AVE, AND 19TH-ST .- Gettysburg.

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New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- An inquest into the death of Mr. Mandeville was begun, = The Department of State has been informed that a state of revolution exists in Venezuela. - The County Government bill passed the committee stage in the House of Commons. = Troops have been ordered from Canada to quell an Indian outbreak.

Congress.—Both branches in session.

Secretary Fairchild called the attention of Congress to the need of appropriations for the Customs deficiency, and the enforcement of the Alien Contract Labor law. ___The Senate: The bill to provide adjustment of accounts of Government laborers under the eight-hour law was passed; five Democrats and every Republican voted for the bill to place John C. Frement on the retired list with the rank of Major-General. === The The debate on the revenue sections of the Mills bill was continued, all Republican amendments failing; several clauses were passed to benefit the moonshiner and illicit distiller; the final vote will be taken on Saturday.

Domestic.-General Sheridan was well enough to sit propped up in bed near an open window where he could see the ships go by, ==== General Harrison went to business as usual. === The Hotel convention was held in Rochester. Senator Evarts delivered the oration at the centennial celebration in Marietta, Ohio. === The extra session of the Legislature began at Albany; the Governor's message with a letter from the Superintendent of Prisons was read in both houses, the chief topic being the need of appropriations for the State prisons; at the Republican nate sentences.

City and Suburban.-Preparations in progress for the reception to Mr. Blame on his return from Europe. ___ Ives and Stayner said to be in Canada. == Calvin S. Brice was elected chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, and William H. Murtha of the State Executive Committee. = A negro murdered a woman, prompted by jealousy and revenge. A bold robbery was committed in a tobacco store in Spring-st. = Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co. made an assignment, the failure being due, it is said, to the death of a partner of the firm. drunken and jealous husband shot his brother dead and then himself. === The winners at Monmouth Park were the Minority colt, Auricoma, Aurelia, Bessie June, Housatonic and Brac-a-Ban. Stocks fairly active with fluctuations and at higher values, closing strong.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Slightly warmer and fair, followed by showers. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 64; average, 70.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The Democrats in Congress are puffed by their victory on the wool question, and will press steadily forward in the hope of reaching a vote on Mr. Mills's bill by Saturday. The Internal Revenue sections of the measure were dealt with yesterday, and dealt with in such a way as to leave no doubt on a candid mind as to which party is the party of "free whiskey." On the Democratic side of the Chamber there was much uncommon solicitude for the welfare of the Whiskey Trust and the

elusive " moonshiner." A truly alarming state of things is disclosed by the arrests made in Chicago yesterday. There is a good deal of secrecy maintained about the matter, because further argests are contemplated, but the statements of Police Inspector Bonfield indicate that there was a deep-laid plot to take the life of everybody prominently concerned in bringing the Haymarket murderers to justice. The intended victims included Judge Grinnell, Judge Gary and Inspector Bonfield, and the Board of Trade Building was to be blown up. Shrewd detective work has cut short this scheme of vengeance. There seems to be no way of dealing with Anarchists except with an iron hand.

Apparently the Republican members of the Legislature mean to spend as little time as possible in Albany. They met in caucus yester- England and the Middle States, "with excepday afternoon and appointed a committee to tions which he believed he could count on the consider the subject of prison labor; the com- fingers of one hand," were opposed to the remittee in the evening heard the statements of representatives of the workingmen, and is ex- to terminate honest dispute about the wishes and avoiding collisions with other vehicles. pected to have a bill ready to submit to the of those concerned in the two great industries adjourned caucus at 9 o'clock this morning. immediately affected. The wool-growers have This is rapid work, and the Legislature may be spoken emphatically through their National ready to adjourn before Governor Hill realizes and State associations, and the official declarawhat is going on. It was thought last night, tion from the Woollen Manufacturers' Assoaccording to our Albany dispatches, that an ciation shows that they also realize the peril of appropriation of \$250,000 will be made, and depending for supplies upon markets controlled | purposes of homicide, and is really intended | went to pieces last fall, since the weather now is | "accursed system."

that the use of machinery in the prisons will be forbidden.

There was nothing extraordinary about the first day of the "extraordinary session" of the Legislature. Governor Hill's message was a disappointment; and it was unsatisfactory in that it hinted at something yet to be developed. "Should I conclude it necessary, I shall hereafter . . . recommend other subjects for your consideration." What does that mean? was a natural inquiry. Very likely those who regard this session as in the nature of a device to further David B. Hill's personal schemes will not be disappointed. If he thinks he can make anything out of it, he will be sure to try.

The report of the Government Civil Service Commission has made its appearance at last. It is not a wonderful document. The Commissioners come out strong on figures, and roll the statistics at their command like a sweet morsel under their tongues, They make one practical recommendation: that the classified Civil Service be extended to include the railway mail service and portions of the Indian, Land and Labor bureaus. As to the shortcomings, omissions and delinquencies of the Administration in this important matter, they are discreetly silent. If they told the truth, they would have to state a good many unpalatable and unpleasant things. Besides, nobody "any longer attaches any importance to the utterances of the members of the Administration on the subject of Civil Service Reform." We quote, not the report of the Commission, but that Democratic sheet, "The New-York Evening Post," of May 28, 1888.

THE EXTRA SESSION. The message which Governor Hill sent to the paper which the great exponent of peanut polities is fond of addressing to that body. For it contained neither a bid for votes for the Democracy nor east any reflections upon the by Senators Beek and Reagan, who argued in Republican party. It was as dignified as it substance that Postmaster-General Dickinson was terse. The Governor contented himself was right in assuming that foreign trade could with calling attention to the needs of the prisons and with intimating that before the extra session ended he might submit other subjects for legislative consideration. What these other subjects may be is largely a matter of conjecture.

There is every indication that the session will be short and harmonious. A general disposition is manifested on the part of the members of the majority to vote all the money that is absolutely necessary to keep the prisoners at work during the year, but on no account to make an extravagant appropriation. The communication received from the Prison Superintendent, while it establishes the necessity of prompt action, does not make clear that the sum which he asks for is not much larger than the exigency requires. Some of the members seem disposed to push the Yates bill. This measure, as originally introduced last winter, failed to commend itself to those who had made a careful study of the prison problem. It has, however, been revised and amended in the meantime. In what shape it will be presented remains to be seen.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen, instead of co-operating with their Republican associates, are holding themselves aloof. The correspondent of one of the Democratic organs of this city, "The Evening Post," telegraphs that "the Democrats are taking no part whatever in it (the preliminary discussion), their ground being that they are in the minority and therefore incapable of organizing any measures that would be approved by the majority." This attitude of the members of the minority is a discreditable one. It proves that they think more of politics than they do of the prisons. When these Democrats come to mount the stump during a campaign they are accustomed to assure their hearers-especially all "workingmen"-that the Democracy is eager to disshall be entirely satisfactory to free labor. bill. == The fourth report of the Civil Service | Yet when they are summoned to Albany for | China and Japan \$14.821. The rival steamers Commission was made public. === The National | the express purpose of legislating for prisons Prison Reform Association discussed the need of they fold their arms, decline to come forward and the same countries have a Government classification among criminals and of indetermi- with a single suggestion, and simply play the part of incompetent lookers-on. Such a minority merits popular contempt.

FREE TRADE IN WOOL,

Free wool remains and is to remain the characteristic feature of the Mills Tariff bill. This is an important gain for the cause of protection. With that distinctive feature omitted, the Democratic pretence that the measure is not a step toward free trade might have deceived a great many foolish voters. But free wool means an actual beginning of absolute free trade. It means the practical application of extreme free-trade theories, which President Cleveland avowed in his message, to two of the most important industries of this country. It explains all other features of the bill, and fixes its character as a free-trade measure beyond dispute. Let it be remembered that even the Democratic revenue tariffs of 1846 and 1857 did not admit wool free of duty. The shrewder Democrats of those days did not dare to attempt a change so revolutionary. On all wool above 20 cents per pound in cost there was imposed from 1846 to 1857 a duty of 30 per cent, and from 1857 to 1861 a duty of 24 per cent, and while these tariffs proved disastrous to wool-growing, so that the increase in number of sheep from 1850 to 1860 was but 700,000-about 3 per cent in ten years, while the increase in population was over 3 per cent in one year-the party then in power could still pretend that it was not in favor of free trade.

The vital part of the bill, its backbene, so to speak, was supported by the votes of every Democrat in the House except three. Mr. Randall and one other were absent who would probably have voted against this provision, and they will have opportunity to show their position on the question by voting against the bill as a whole. For the Free Traders did not dare to accede to the request of Republicans that a vote by yeas and nays should be taken on the wool duty separately. Moreover, of the three Democrats who opposed free trade in wool, two have already been refused renomination by their party, and the other expects to be set aside by the same influences. The Democratic party is unanimous in voting for free trade in wool, and those citizens who do not believe in that change have public notice that

they must go elsewhere for help. The Republican party was absolutely unanimous in opposing free trade in wool. In support of this position, and nailing to the counter the free-trade falsehood that the wool manufacturers want free wool, there was read a document from Mr. Whitman, president of the Wool Manufacturers' Association, stating that the manufacturers of woollen goods in Newpeal of the duties on foreign wool. This ought

no hope of defence whatever against free trade

except in the Republican party. It would be idle to deny that this vote probably foreshadows the passage of the freetrade bill by the House. There may be some Democratic members who will decline to place themselves on record for the bill, though they passed between tellers in its favor or were absent on Monday. But even Mr. McAdoo, of New-Jersey, and Mr. Vance, of Connecticut, who have made much pretence of resistance to free-trade measures, appear to have been seduced by promises of patronage or other favors. When the measure has passed a Democratic House it will have to go to a Republican Senate, and there, it is to be hoped, the seductions of patronage will not prevail.

THE STUPID SUBSIDY CRY.

The Senate debate on the Post Office Appropriation bill last week was a very significant one. The Committee on Conference reported that all differences between the houses in this matter had been settled with one exception. The lower House had thrown out the seventh amendment, providing \$800,000 for a more efficient mail service under the American flag between the United States and South America, the West Indies and Central America. The Postmaster-General was armed with full discretionary powers by the amendment, the amount named being a maximum expenditure, which he was at liberty to make, if he could improve the foreign mail service, quicken communciation with those countries and promote thereby the interests of American commerce. The Democratic Louse required by the Post Office Department. The same view was presented in the Upper House not be built up by subsidies to steamship companies. In the judgment of these worthies free trade is the only thing that is needed in order to restore the American commercial marine and to open markets abroad for American products closest and most niggardly methods of dealing as "beach-combers" or turn savage with the savwith American steamship lines in reference to ages. mail transportation. The United States Government makes money out of the foreign mail service at present-between \$600,000 and \$700,000 a year. The free-trade economists under the lead of Mr. Vilas and Mr. Dickinson desire to persevere in this policy, which is widely at variance with that adopted by every other maritime country.

The Republican Senators with the aid of Senator McPherson and two other Democratic colleagues not only persisted in retaining the socalled "subsidy clause," but also demonstrated free-trade economists. They proved that while the United States paid in 1887 for this foreign mail service \$39.375 31, and the Department was willing to raise the amount to \$150,000. France expended \$5,152,388 88; Great Britain. \$3,206,766 67; Brazil. \$2,223,958 10, and Japan, \$241,250 for the same service. That certainly was an effective comparative liberal policy in dealing with its steamship companies and considers this a legitimate method of developing commerce and opening foreign markets for domestic products, the United States alone antagonizes steamship interests and insists upon having its mails carricd as freight. In the face of these arguments the House again rejected the clause, and the Republican Senators yesterday retired from the field, finding it a hopeless undertaking to se-

cure just treatment for the American lines. The Republican Senators might have emphasized their argument by referring to the cover a solution of the prison question which | Japan trade. The United States pays the | while the final evacuation seemed to have been which are running between British Columbia subsidy of \$300,000. Those British steamers supported in this way will soon succeed in capturing the tea trade. Those subsidies and subventions are offered for the direct purpose of raiding American commerce and compelling this country to import its tea from Winnipeg, as Mr. Nimmo has conclusively shown. Yet Democratic economists rail at a decent remuneration for mail service as a "steamship subsidy," and affirm that under free trade foreign markets can be opened without these "vicious bounties" to "grasping corporations." England certainly is a free-trade country, yet has never ceased to have recourse to mail sub-

sidies on a large scale. Senator Beck and Mr. Dickinson boldly fly the free-trade flag when they oppose the legitimate demands of American steamship lines. "You cannot get a foreign market for your own products," they say in substance, "unless you are willing to buy in return for what you sell. There must be a free exchange of commodities between countries in order to have a commercial marine and foreign commerce." They take this view in the face of the fact clearly pointed out by Senator Chace that the United States is already buying \$52,000,000 from Brazil and selling only \$8,000,000; \$7,000,000 from Central America and selling only \$3,000,000; and \$8,000,000 from Venezuela and selling only \$5,000,000. "Steamship subsidies will not help commerce!" they exclaim. "You must be willing to buy as well as sell abroad-you must have free trade!" This they say when the United States is already buying from those countries twice or four times as much as it sells to them, and when every maritime country subsidizes its steamship lines for the direct purpose of opening foreign markets for its own products.

A FAILURE ANY WAY. And now a highway robbery has been committed on a bob-tail car. The bob-tail car is a failure, from every point of view. As an instrument for the destruction of human life it is uncertain and clumsy. No one would think, for example, of arming soldiers with the bobtail car. It will occasionally do great execution, but it is not to be relied upon. It is murderously effective when it is least expected to be, and, as a matter of course, might be utterly powerless at the critical moment. A general, who should rely upon a wild charge of the dreaded bob-tail cars to turn the tide of battle, might find that they were not in a homicidal mood at that particular juncture, and so have all his plans thrown into disorder. If the car is to be perfected as a weapon much needs to be done for it. Its speed should be increased, and the driver should not be compelled to occupy himself with collecting order in the car, seeing that no passenger rides | make an old Roman holiday." free, scaring small boys off the back platform He should be left entirely free to hunt down pedestrians. As things are now, the bob-tail car doesn't have a chance to do itself justice as

nothing to what it would be with a fair show. dark night. There is much less danger of a whose savings are drained by "iniquitous taxa-But, if the bob-tail car is not designed for mishap of that kind than with the raft which tion" are called upon to revolt against the whole

by foreign rivals. These two great industries, for the comfort and convenience of passengers, upon which depend the wages or earnings of | it is time it was abolished altogether. There a million and a half of working people, have is no line in this city, on which such cars are used, where the traffic would not support the ordinary cars with conductors, and pay a good profit. But the companies take it for granted that these cars will be used, because the public cannot help itself, just as the elevated roads take off many of their trains at the hour when people are going to the theatres, knowing that they must get there, and so will submit to being packed in together like cattle. In the accompanying dangers an every-day affair. same way the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees based their estimate of the traffic they could handle on the calculation that each passenger would occupy about as much space as is usually allotted, in live-stock trains, to a single hog. The bob-tail car companies undoubtedly believe they are getting as good receipts as they would with larger cars, and at much less expense. In order to swell their profits passengers must be subjected to serious annoyance, and pedestrians in the streets must be in constant danger. To this a new danger is now added-that of robbery and violence.

One of the first things the Legislature of 1889 should do should be to pass a law requiring every horse-car, at least in this city, to have a conductor.

SECRETS OF THE SEA. On the 20th of last January the good clipper ship Farragut, Captain Hardwicke, sailed from Calcutta homeward bound. From that time nothing has een heard of her, for the report that her wreck had been seen some twelve hundred miles from Calcutta does not appear to have any solid foundation. She passed away into the ocean like so many stanch vessels before her, and the probability is that her fate will never be known. Already she has been struck off the maritime list, which means that she Legislature yesterday was not the sort of state rejected the proposition on the ground that it is definitively given up as lost. The records of mawas a subsidy, pure and simple, that was not | rine disester contain many more cases of this kind than landsmen would be apt to suppose. A ship leaves port apparently in good condition, her cargo well stowed, her spars sound, and generally well found. After that nothing is ever heard of her, and conjecture is vain. A sudden squall may have taken her aback and sent her to the bottom stern foremost or she may have foundered in a gale after all her boats had been destroyed, or her boats may have got away and perished one by one on the wide ocean plains. Sometimes, but rarely, there has been a mutiny and massacre, and the survivors may have and manufactures. Meanwhile, they favor the made their way to some tropical island, there to live

> When fire occurs at sea on a merchant vessel, unless the weather is very bad at the time, the crew generally succeed in getting away. A mutiny may be followed by the burning of the ship as a means of destroying criminating evidence. In the China seas there are still some pirates, and a vessel becalmed in the neighborhood of some of the islands scattered in groups there might incur the danger of attack by the wicked-looking junks that are usually concealed in the passages between the islets. In such case if there were no fire-arms on board it might go hard with the ship's company, but a good supply of shot-guns or rifles in the hands the unreasonableness as well as meanness of the of white men is usually a guarantee against Chinese pirates. Still, many vessels have met their fate in that unlucky region, and nothing has remained to tell the story. Typhoons, too, are doubtless responsible for not a few mysterious disappearances of vessels, and once in a while probably a waterspout bursts over a ship and sinks her suddenly with all hands. In the Indian Ocean furious squalls often come up at night with a swiftness very menacing to any heavy-sparred clipper slipping along with exhibit. While every rival country adopts a studdingsails set alow and aloft, and here again is a possible cause of destruction, and one which might overtake the most cautious skipper if his officers were less sedulous in consulting the glass.

> Occasionally the mysteries are presented in the most bewildering way. Such a case was that of a vessel which, several years ago, was found drifting with all sail set and not a soul on board. All her boats were on the davits, the materials for a meal were in the galley coppers, the chronometers, compasses, charts, and instruments were in the cabin, but no ship's papers. The name on the stern was painted out; nothing had been left by which to identify her. Yet all these precautions had been taken deliberately, steamers plying between San Francisco and effected with a suddenness suggesting mortal panic. The men's things were all in the topgallant forecastle; the captain's and officers' effects were all in their respective cabins under the poop. The whole appearance of the vessel indicated that her people had left her on the spur of the moment, driven by some overmastering impulse or fear. She had encountered no bad weather since the desertion. Her yards were braced up as for a trade wind, and there was no disorder on her decks or down below. No line of writing was found to give a clew to this dark secret of the sea, and to this day it has remained an insoluble puzzle to every seaman acquainted with the facts. Sad and mysterious as are disappearances such as that of the Farragut, it must be admitted that there is something even more perplexing in the discovery of derelicts abandoned so incomprehensibly as was the vessel here referred to. It should be added that she was not leaking, nor were her spars sprung or strained, and no reason could be perceived in anything about her for the disappearance of her crew and

An announcement was telegraphed from Nashville the other day that Judge Frank T. Reid, who had supported the Republican ticket in 1884, had come out for Cleveland. The Democratic papers hailed this as a straw, but we notice that the Democrats of Nashville don't like the straw's color. The fact is that Judge Reid has become a Henry George man pure and simple. "The Nashville American" says: "After a careful examination of Judge Reid's views when they were written out for 'The American,' we declined their publication, because the injury thereby to Mr. Cleveland would be bounded only by the influence of the author. No such calamity could befail Mr. Cleveland or the country as to have the masses believe what Judge Reid says he believes that his elect loudly cheered throughout by his Democratic charged Knox with stealing a gold watch and chain tion will lead to a single tax-the land tax idea of Henry George." And then "The American" is unkind enough to reprint a rousing Protection speech made by Judge Reid in the campaign of 1884. On the whole, the Democracy don't seem very proud of their recruit.

So far Mr. Cleveland's health seems to be in no danger from the undue enthusiasm of his party.

"The Brooklyn Eagle" is unrestrained in its denunciation of the "gang" because the "gang" dictated the rejection of Justice Massey and the apright, and we are glad to commend its course. The gang" are " Boss" McLaughlin and his associates, who dominate the Democratic politics of Kings County. And yet "The Eagle" supported Mr. Chapin last fall and denied that he would be Mc-Laughlin's creature if elected. Now it is forced to admit that Mr. Chapin, for the sake of his political future, is willing to become the instrument of the " gang." With its experience of the " Boss" " The Eagle" ought to know that every Democratic candidate in Brooklyn is the "Boss's" man, and that it is the duty of decent citizens to defeat him every time.

The Democratic barbecue season was opened in this city on Monday. The noble animal that was sacrificed for the feast doubtless murmured to fares, watching passengers on and off, keeping | himself as he yielded up the ghost, "Butchered to

The great raft with which sea-going folk have been menaced for some time is to be launched this month. It will be 600 feet long, 53 feet broad in the widest part and 38 feet high, and will contain 22,000 logs. Plainly, if it goes adrift destructive weapon, and its death-rate is it will not be a pleasant customer to meet of a

far more favorable and experience has doubtless taught something even in the new enterprise of sending huge masses of logs to sea. All the same, the custom is a dangerous one and it is to be earnestly hoped that it will not become common. There seems to be no way at present of preventing the launching and voyaging of such structures. Perhaps the International Marine Congress will see fit to consider the subject and seek to bring about action that will put a check to a practice to which one successful experiment might give an impetus that would make ocean rafts and the

The fact that Mr. Herrick, of Albany, Daniel Manning's successor on the Democratic Committee, is not to be chairman of the Executive Committee of that body, goes to confirm the painful rumor that Herrick's scalp is hanging in the wigwam of Brother Edward Murphy, jr., of Troy. Murphy's friends have been boasting for some time that Ed" was going to " snatch Herrick bald." The band will please play some soothing melody.

We are indebted to "The Boston Herald" for the information that "Mr. Thurman spells bandanna with but two n's." "The Herald" is doubtless aware that both Thurman and Cleveland spell free trade r-e-v-e-n-u-e-r-e-f-o-r-m.

"The Rochester Democrat" is kind and considerate enough to explain for the benefit of whom it may concern that the editor of its esteemed contemporary, "The Rochester Union," was acting " in his private, and not in his editorial, capacity" when he fashioned the pet name " moral leper" for the album of a well-known American citizen, late of Buffalo, but now of Red Top. Such delicate acts of courtesy done to a political opponent render the asperities of journalism

"Soft as downy pillows are." Rochester will doubtless be one of the points at which the millennium will first materialize. P. S.-Mind, it was only in his "private" capacity that he let fly at G- C-d with the name "moral leper." In his "editorial" capacity he called him a reformer from Reformville.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Dean of the General Theoogical Seminary in this city, preached at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, San Francisco, on July 2, when the memorial window to John L. Van Mehr, the first rector of the parish, was unveiled.

During the war of 1870-'71 many German princes and generals put their names in the visitors' book of the Grand Hotel at Rhois. All signed in German save the Crown Prince (the late Emperor Frederick), who signed in French.

"The Star," of London, claims Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett as of English birth, though she has spent most of her life in America. Personally, it adds, she is attractive, seeming on the sunny side of forty, with yellow hair cut short, large blue eyes, fair complexion, a plump and well-proportioned figure, and extremely julet and gentle manner. But it sadly mis-spells her

A rare and lovely type of mutual devotion exists between Representative McKinley and his wife. They had one child, a girl, who died. Since then Mrs. Mc Kinley's health has failed completely, and her husband has to nurse her constantly. This he does with the tenderest care and most unselfish sollcitude. In the winter they live at a quiet hotel at Washington, Mr. McKinley giving his wife all the time he can snatch from his duties, and in the summer they go back to her old home in Canton. When Mr. McKinley started out to the Chicago Convention he left his wife in Can-ton to watch and wait for him.

Mr. James Payn, at nearly sixty years of age, is square-headed, broad-browed and spectacled, looking like a prosperous doctor rather than an author. He has eleven daughters.

Since his resignation of the Speakership, Lord Hampden has been one of the pioneers of the dairy farming movement. He lives during the greater part of the year at Glynde place, Sussex, and devotes his days to the dairy farm which he has established there on the nost approved scientific principles. If a friend visits him, it is not Parliamentary procedure, or Mr. Smith and the closure that he will talk, but of Jerseys. milk separators" and steamed food. Lord Hampden is very popular with the farmers, as the dairy enables them to dispose of their milk and other produce on much better terms than would otherwise be the case. Lord Hampden has also gained popular esteem by his generous policy toward the tenants and the encour-agement and assistance he gives the laborers in acquir-

London, July 17 .- Queen Victoria has purchased, for \$120,000, the Villa Palmieri, at Florence, which she occupied during her recent sofourn in that city. The report that the villa had been purchased by Quee Natalie was erroneous.

DEMOCRACY MEANS FREE TRADE.

Mr. Millis's speech in opening the tariff debate, as printed in full in "The Congressional Record," justifies the impression produced by the telegraphic reports. It is a manly, vigorous, and most effective free-trade speech. Abounding with telling points that go to the very heart of Protection.—(Henry George.

Mr. George is a competent expert. If he says that Mr. Mills's speech was an effective argument for free trade, there can be no doubt about it. He is an enthusiastic Free Trader himself and can recognize a good free-trade speech when he sees one. This is the true Henry George who has asserted that the President's arguments in the message "if carried to their logical conclusions would condemn the whole protective system," and who has volunteered to stump the State for Cleveland this fall. "The tariff is the issue," he has said, " and it will be the hottest campaign since Lincoln. I would like to have free trade to-morrow morning."

The first prejudice to be overcome is that so often answered. It is verbal. It relates to the phrase "free trade." "God save us," said an eminent man, "from the evil spirit and from metaphors." It is life to explain that freedom and trade in themselves, to explain that freedom and trade in themselves, no one champions slavery and isolation. Free-traders have but one object—to be rid of that state of affairs which forbids nations to exchange with each other their various products, untrammelied by hostile and prohibitory tariffs. Free trade would remove hindrances. It would do it while affording proper support by customs dues to the Government. All agree that if free trade were universal it would confer great blessings on mankind. It is, therefore, worth approximating to it, if we cannot reach it. Our trade is only free as to exports; on our imports the exactions are laid, and as a consequence their prices are raised.—(Mr. Cox, Dem., New-York, in XLVIIth Congress.

Mr. Cox is one of the most candid and outspoken free-traders on the Democratic side. For years he has advocated free trade without qualifying his phrases or mineing his words. His recent he predicted years ago that they would be sure to do in the end.

Are not the thousands of servant girls who work fourteen and fifteen hours a day to be allowed to complain when they see their small earnings meiting away under the 47 per cent tariff which they pay upon the dresses, and shoes, and underwear, and everything else that they buy i—(George A. Anderson, Dem., Illinois, House debate.

This is a good example of Democratic rant about taxes which nobody feels. Those same servant-girls, instead of languishing under "the 47-per cent tariff," are paid the highest wages pointment of Tighe in his place. "The Eagle" is for domestic service and are enabled to pay the rents for the old people in England and Ireland and to bring across the sea their sisters and brothers as immigrants. A good share of the extortionate rents in Ireland has been paid in recent years from the earnings of these servant-girls, whom the Democratic Representative describes as impoverished by the burdens of " tariff taxation."

I follow my party upon this great issue, the issue of the hour; and I have no right, sir, to look to any industry in your district, or in my district, or in the district of any other man in this country, when the great fundamental question before the whole country is whether or not the systematized plan of robbery and plunder which has been in existence so long shall be kept up against the rights of the whole American people.—(Mr. Rayner, Dem., Maryland, in House tariff debate.

Yet the Nation which has been "robbed" and plundered" under a protective tariff has paid one-half of its National debt since the war and has been pronounced by Mr. Gladstone, one of the greatest free-trade statesmen, to be the most prosperous on the face of the globe. This prosperity, which is the marvel of modern civilization, goes for nothing in the estimation of our Democratic friends, the enemy. The tariff, in their sight, is systematized and legalized pillage, and the American people whose rights are "invaded" and HOTEL-KEEPERS IN COUNCIL.

THE UTILITY OF CO-OPERATION URGED. FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION

TION-OFFICERS AND COMMITTERS CHOSEN.

(BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUME)

Rochester, July 17.—The first annual meeting of the State Hotel Association was held in this city to-day. There were about 150 hotel men present. Mayor Parsons delivered an address of welcome, after which the president of the association, W. D. Garrison, delivered a thoughtful address, in which he reviewed what had been accomplished by the association during the one year of its existence. He referred specially to the work which the association had done to prevent " some wild-cat legislation." In referring to his idea of co-operation among hotel men he said:

"In my address last winter at our semi-annual meeting in New-York City, I spoke of concentrated action in the purchase of goods by our hotel interests in large centres. A Western paper, whose editor was present, made this point the subject of an editorial and hoped and trusted and used some other prayers that that might never come to pass, so he saw in the steel and iron, copper and sugar trusts, such a combination of moneyed interests that it was ruinous to the people at large. Now our wise editor, if he had not had his head full of trusts, would have seen that my remarks could only mean co-operation of consumers. We are not manufacturers or producers of our supplies. We consume. As we all know, consumers may combine and by so doing derive much benefit therefrom and serve the public in a better and more satisfactory manner. Let me say here that the hotel supply men often put upon hotels that may not be as prompt in payments as they think they should be such outrageous profits as will in most cases ruin the hotel in time.

"I hope this association will yet see the time when there will be established a large headquarters where all hotel supplies can be purchased as low, if not lower, than the large hotels do now. Take the matter of envelopes. The trust puts its price for 100,000, 200,000, and so on, up. Now, does not this look as if we would have to combine for self-interest to purchase large lots, so that the smaller as well as the larger hotels can be supplied at reasonable rates? I could go on through the list and show you that a large hotel co-opera-

the list and show you that a large hotel co-operative copartnership for our supplies could be made to pay, and the profits would come back to all who invested money in it, and would supply the other houses at so small a profit that it would pay them also to buy of this co-operative copartnership.

The business of the afternoon was the election of officers and the appointment of committees. The president was authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen, to be known as the Excise Committee, whose duty is to confer with the legislative committee on the codification and revision of the excise laws of the State, to see that no injustice is done the hotel men.

The following officers were elected: President, W. Q. Garrison; first vice-president, W. H. Sanger; treasurer, H. J. Rockwell; secretary, W. A. Rosekran.

Vice-presidents were chosen representing the Senate districts of the State as follows: Ist and IId. C. N. Reed: IIId and IVth. A. W. Foster; Vth. Lyman Rhodes; VIth. F. T. Keeth; VIIth. F. M. Coleman; VIIIth, Charles Sprague; IXth. II. II. Brockway; Xth, Charles B. Deklyn; XIth, H. C. Shannon & XIIth, R. Fritzpatrick; XIIIth, J. W. Halsted; XIVth, J. E. Laster; XVth. H. S. Bain; XVIth, H. C. Willard;
XVIIth, E. O. Roessle; XVIIIth, H. S. Clements;
XVIIth, S. D. Brown; XXth, S. R. Phelps;
XXIst, F. W. Hayden; XXIId, G. E. Ashley; XXIIId, V. Lansing; XXIVth, W. G. Leland; XXVth, P. B. Brayton; XXVIth, C. S. Averill; XXVIIth, Smith H. Newman; XXVIIth, Silas Remington; XXIXth, E. P. Olmstead; XXXth, W. J. Jackman; XXXIst, H. P.

Roesser; XXXIId, A. M. Sherman.

Executive Committee-A. L. Ashman, chairman; J. H.

Breslin, E. O. Roessle, H. H. Brockway, E. L. Merrifield,

J. C. Matthews, W. A. Rosekranz, P. T. Wail. Legislative Committee—J. H. Bagiey, jr., chairman; J. W. Hannan, Charles Sprague, W. G. Leland, P. P. Wall. H. Newman, W. G. Huribert, F. R. Procter, C. Quaek-Excise Committee-W. D. Garrison, chairman: E.

L. Merrifield, James H. Breslin, J. C. Matthewa, H. H. Brockway, E. O. Roessie, G. W. Hurlbert, John W. Hanna, K. W. G. Leland, J. H. Bagley, S. S. Clement, P. B. Brayton, K. C. V. Lansing and H. F. The meeting adjourned to meet in New-York

in January, 1889. This evening the hotel men and their friends visited Powers's Art Gallery. To-morrow they will be driven around the city and make an excursion on Lake Ontario.

MR. JOHNES'S RETREAT A SECRET.

A LARGE BALANCE LEFT TO HIS CREDIT-ILLNESS SAID TO BE THE CAUSE OF ABSENCE.

Nothing further about the illness of "Charley" Johnes could be learned in Wall Street yesterday. His friends were careful to conceal his place of retirement, although they insisted that he would be about again after a rest of a few months. There were rumors, which could not be verified, that his recent ventures in the stock market had not had a fortunate ending and it was recalled that in 1876 Mr. Johnba was suspended by the Stock Exchange simply because he could not meet his obligations. He went to Europe and made no arrangements to pay the notes that he had given for differences on stock transactions. The notes matured and on the complaint of a holder the Governing Committee had no alternative. He was suspended in March, 1876, and was not reinstated until July, 1877.

It is said that within two days after his return from Europe he had paid his obligations and was back on the floor. From that time he has taken no vacation unless a hurried trip to California on business about five years ago be considered one. Otherwise he was on the floor or in instant communication with the market. Persons who have been in constant attendance at the Exchange for several years were unable yesterday to estimate the fortune which Mr. Johnes had accumulated since his return to the Exchange. A few were heartless enough to suggest that in another case history had repeated itself.

His many friends declared that Mr. Johnes had been overworked simply and that financially he was stronger than ever. At the office of W. S. Lawson & Co., a firm which had done a good deal of business for Mr. Johnes, it was said that he had a large credit balance in consequence of recent sales of stocks for his account. The published suggestion that he was hopelessly insane was said to be ridiculous. It was declared that Mr. Johnes was suffering merely from nervous prostration and that after a rest of a few months he would again be an active trader.

MR. HALL'S WATCH WILL BE RETURNED. Robert Knox, jr., who was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mis. Fanny T. Hall, mother of William speech in the tariff debate was an appeal for T. Hall, formerly treasurer of the Casino, was ar free trade without disguise or reserve and was ranged in the Tombs Court yesterday. Mrs. Hall colleagues. They have accepted his platform, as he predicted years ago that they would be sure his defence Knox said that Hall had given him the watch as a security for money due him. Knox had been acting as a nurse for Hall. He had spent considerable money out of his own pocket for Hall and his mother. Mrs. Hall testified that her son had the watch and chain in his possession on June 30, and that Knox had taken it from him on the 4th of July, one day before he died. Several witnesses, relatived and friends corroborated this. Justice Kilbreth, asked Knox if he was not aware that Hall was not asked knox it he was not aware that man was not his right mind at the time the watch left his possession, to which he received the reply that he was not. The Justice decided to hold knox in \$1,000 ball, which was furnished by his father. It was agreed in court that knox should return the watch to-day. No further proceedings will then be taken against him.

A QUIET WEDDING AT SWAMPSCOTT. Boston, July 17 (Special).-Miss Eugenie Loring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus N. Loring, was married this afternoon at Swampscott by the bishop of the diocese, to E. J. Levy, of New-York. The wedding was a quiet one, and took place at the home of the bride's parents. A reception and lunch followed. The newly married pair started for a wedding tour, and upon their return will live in New-York.

MR. RANDALL GATHERING STRENGTH. Washington, July 17 .- Mr. Randall's condition is fairly satisfactory to-day. There were indications of a recurrence of some of the unfavorable symptoms this morning, but they were promptly overcome and he continues to rest quietly and gather strength. Friday Mr. Randall will be taken to Chestnut Hill, where he will remain until he has fully recovered.

BLONDIN'S GREAT FEAT TO BE REPEATED. across the falls again. Blondin said, 'Yea, if you pay me my price. I want \$10,000 for the performance.' I think we shall accept his terms and have him give an exhibition at Niagara Falls in about three weeks.